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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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Leonard J. Hop Merchant & Go		7	EXAM WONG, V	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Commons	10/811,532	GU, YE				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	William Wong	2178				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the o	correspondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE of the strength of the may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period value to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tir will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from , cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. mely filed the mailing date of this communication. ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 M	<u>ay 2007</u> .					
2a)⊠ This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b)□ This	action is non-final.					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowar	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
closed in accordance with the practice under E	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 4	53 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims						
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-16,19 and 20</u> is/are pending in the a	application.					
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-16,19 and 20</u> is/are rejected.						
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	r election requirement.					
Application Papers						
9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examine	er.					
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ acc	epted or b) ☐ objected to by the	Examiner.				
Applicant may not request that any objection to the	drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Se	e 37 CFR 1.85(a).				
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct	•	•	).			
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	caminer. Note the attached Office	e Action or form PTO-152.				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
<ul><li>12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign</li><li>a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:</li></ul>	priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a	n)-(d) or (f).				
1. Certified copies of the priority document	s have been received.					
2. Certified copies of the priority document	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					
3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior	•	ed in this National Stage				
application from the International Bureau	, , , ,					
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list	of the certified copies not receive	ed.	•			
	•					
Attachment(s)	_					
Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)     Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D					
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) 🔲 Notice of Informal I					
Paper No(s)/Mail Date	6)					

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## **DETAILED ACTION**

This action is in response to the communication filed on May 7, 2007.

• Claims 1, 3-11, and 13-14 have been amended.

• Claims 17-18 have been cancelled.

Claims 19-20 have been added.

Claims 1-16 and 19-20 are pending and have been examined. Due to the amendments made in the communication, previous objections to the specification, previous rejection of claim 10 under 35 U.S.C. 112, previous rejection of claim 17 under 35 U.S.C. 101 rejection, previous rejection of claims 1-2 and 17-18 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Dees (US 2003/0137539 A1), and previous rejection of Claims 3-16 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dees (US 2003/0137539 A1) in view of Kelts (2002/0112237 A1) have been withdrawn.

### Claim Objections

1. Claim 10 is objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. Applicant is required to cancel the claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the claim(s) in proper dependent form, or rewrite the claim(s) in independent form. The term "menu *item*" is a form of "item". Therefore, a "menu item" must be at least an "item".

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

- 3. Claims 5, 7, 12, and 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.
- 4. Claims 5, 7, 12, and 13 recite the limitation "the items component". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 6. Claims 1, 2, 19, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dees (US 2003/0137539 A1) in view of Burkett et al. (6,476,828 B1) as disclosed in 892 form mailed 2/7/2007.

#### Claim 1

As per claim 1, Dees teaches a method for dynamically generating a user interface menu, the method comprising: storing a menu definition file containing data describing one or more menu items to be displayed as the menu (in paragraph 35 on page 2-3 and paragraph 37 on page 3, user interface definition document and paragraph 47 on page 3, displays a list with the options from which the user can choose; therefore, user interface definition file includes a menu definition file);

storing a view definition file separate from the menu definition file, the view definition file containing data describing how the menu should appear when displayed (in paragraph 35 on page 2-3, style sheet document); and utilizing the contents of the menu definition file and the view definition file to dynamically generate the menu (in paragraph 51 on pages 3-4 and paragraphs 56-57 on page 4), but does not specifically teach wherein the menu definition file and the view definition file are updateable without requiring any modification to an underlying program code for displaying the menu. However, Dees teaches updating the user interface (in paragraphs 49-51 and 56-57), wherein the files which define the user interface, a user interface definition document and a style sheet, are XML documents (in paragraph 37 and 53; note that XUL and UIML are forms of XML). To generate the user interface, the XML documents are fed to a user interface module, and the generated user interface is then passed to a rendering module for display (in paragraphs 49-51). It is evident that the files used to define the user interface of Dees are separate from the code that generates and displays the user interface. Updates to the files would not typically require modification to the rendering module unless specifically programmed to do so. However, modifying the underlying program code would require recompiling of code, slowing down the update process, as shown by Burkett (in column 1 lines 21-30). Burkett discloses the use of separate XML files to define his menus and updating those files without requiring modification to an underlying program code for displaying them (in column 1 lines 21-49 and column 9 lines 9-33). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have the files of Dees

updateable without modification to underlying program code, disclosed by Burkett, for the purpose of more quickly updating the user interface menu for display.

## Claim 2

As per claim 2, the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated and Dees further teaches wherein the menu comprises an items component for displaying each of the one or more menu items (in paragraph 47 on page 3, displays a list with the options from which the user can choose, therefore an items component).

## Claim 19

Claim 19 is the system claim corresponding to the method claim 1, and is rejected under the same reasons set forth in connection with the rejection of claim 1. Dees further teaches a memory storage and a processing unit coupled to the memory storage (in paragraph 33-35 on pages 2-3 and paragraph 52 on page 4).

## Claim 20

Claim 20 is the computer readable storage medium claim corresponding to the method claim 1, and is rejected under the same reasons set forth in connection with the rejection of claim 1. Dees further teaches a computer-readable storage medium having executable instructions stored thereon (in paragraph 35 on pages 2-3 and paragraph 52 on page 4).

7. Claims 3-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dees (US 2003/0137539 A1) in view of Burkett et al. (6,476,828 B1) as disclosed in 892 form mailed 2/7/2007, and further in view of Kelts (2002/0112237 A1).

## Claim 3

As per claim 3, Dees teaches the method of Claim 1 (see the rejection of claim 1), but does not specifically teach a preview component for displaying a preview corresponding to a currently selected menu item. However, Kelts teaches the above limitation (in figures 1-4, map item information area and content description element and in paragraph 94 on page 9). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Dees with the preview component of Kelts to provide the user with additional information pertaining to a selected menu element.

#### Claim 4

As per claim 4, the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, but Dees does not specifically teach a category component for displaying information corresponding to a group of menu items. However, Kelts teaches the above limitation (item 118 in figure 1 and in paragraph 68 on page 5). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Dees with the category component of Kelts to provide the user with an understanding of the relationship among groups of menu elements so that the user can better navigate the menu.

# Claim 5

As per claim 5, the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated and Dees further teaches the style sheet used to store information regarding look and feel of the user interface as described in paragraphs 3 and 38, while the user interface definition document includes content information of the user interface such as the buttons (which is a form of graphic) or the text as described in paragraphs 2 and 39 for which the style sheet can specify the properties, but Dees does not specifically teach a graphic to be displayed for each of said one or more menu items in the items component when a menu item is unselected. However, Kelts teaches the above limitation (in figures 1-3 and in paragraph 48 on page 3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Dees with the menu item graphic of Kelts to provide a representation on the menu screen that the user can immediately recognize as a selectable option and can quickly associate that representation with what the representation represents.

## Claim 6

As per claim 6, the rejection of claim 3 is incorporated and Dees further teaches the style sheet used to store information regarding look and feel of the user interface as described in paragraphs 3 and 38, while the user interface definition document includes content information of the user interface such as the buttons (which is a form of graphic) or the text as described in paragraphs 2 and 39 for which the style sheet can specify the

properties, but Dees does not specifically teach a graphic that should be displayed in the preview component when a menu item is selected. However, Kelts teaches the above limitation (in figures 1-3 and in paragraph 61 on page 4). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Dees with the preview component graphic of Kelts to provide additional information that the user can associate with the selected menu element.

### Claim 7

As per claim 7, the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated and Dees further teaches the style sheet used to store information regarding look and feel of the user interface as described in paragraphs 3 and 38, while the user interface definition document includes content information of the user interface such as the buttons or the text as described in paragraphs 2 and 39 for which the style sheet can specify the properties, but Dees does not specifically teach a text label to be displayed for each menu item in the items component. However, Kelts teaches the above limitation (in figures 1-3 and in paragraph 90 on page 8). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Dees with the text label of Kelts to allow the user to quickly understand what each menu element represents.

## Claim 8

As per claim 8, the rejection of claim 3 is incorporated and Dees further teaches the style sheet used to store information regarding look and feel of the user interface as

described in paragraphs 3 and 38, while the user interface definition document includes content information of the user interface such as the buttons or the text as described in paragraphs 2 and 39 for which the style sheet can specify the properties, but Dees does not specifically teach a text description to be displayed for each menu item in the preview component. However, Kelts teaches the above limitation (in figures 1-4 and in paragraph 94 on page 9). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Dees with the text description of Kelts to provide the user with more detailed information pertaining to a selected menu element.

#### Claim 9

As per claim 9, the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated and Dees further teaches wherein for each of the one or more menu items the menu definition file stores data identifying an action to be performed upon receiving a request to execute a selected menu item is received (in paragraph 36 and 47 on page 3).

#### Claim 10

As per claim 10, the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated and wherein the one or more menu items comprises at least one of the following: an item and a folder (in paragraph 47 on page 3, displays a list with the options from which the user can choose).

# Claim 11

As per claim 11, the rejection of claim 10 is incorporated and Dees further teaches wherein the view definition file stores data defining a style to be utilized when displaying the menu defined within the menu definition file (in paragraph 38 on page 3, style information for abstract elements, including user interface elements).

#### Claim 12

As per claim 12, the rejection of claim 11 is incorporated and Dees further teaches wherein the style comprises data identifying a background image to be utilized within the items component (in paragraph 38 on page 3).

## Claim 13

As per claim 13, the rejection of claim 11 is incorporated and Dees further teaches wherein the style further comprises data defining an on screen position for each of the menu items within the items component (in paragraph 38 on page 3, X- and Y-coordinates on the screen and layout).

# Claim 14

As per claim 14, the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated and Dees further teaches receiving an updated menu definition file and an updated view definition file and replacing the menu definition file with the updated menu definition file and

replacing the view definition file with the updated view definition file (in paragraph 51 on pages 3-4 and paragraphs 56-57 on page 4).

## Claim 15

As per claim 15, the rejection of claim 14 is incorporated and Dees further teaches wherein the updated menu definition file and the updated view definition file are received via a wireless connection (in paragraph 34 on page 2 and paragraph 51 on pages 3-4 in view of figure 1).

### Claim 16

As per claim 16, the rejection of claim 14 is incorporated and Dees further teaches wherein the updated menu definition file and the updated view definition file are received via a memory device (in paragraph 52 on page 4).

## Response to Arguments

8. It is noted that applicant's amendment of the independent claims significantly changed the scope of the claims as a whole, necessitating reanalysis of the claims and further search. Applicant's arguments with respect to the claims have been considered but are most in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

#### Conclusion

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Bos, Bert, "Web Style Sheets", 11/23/2001, http://www.w3.org/Style/, http://web.archive.org/web/20011125163627/www.w3.org/Style/, printout pages 1-13.

W3Schools, "How can XML be Used", 02/01/2003, http://www.w3schools.com/xml/xml\_usedfor.asp, http://web.archive.org/web/20030201095729/http://www.w3schools.com/xml/xml\_usedfor.asp, printout pages 1-3.

10. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to William Wong whose telephone number is 571-270-1399. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30-5:00 EST with every other Friday 7:30-4.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong can be reached on 571-272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/William Wong/

CESAR PAULA
PRIMARY EXAMINER

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